

# THE JERUSALEM POST

Howard Hughes dead  
Page 4

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## UK cuts linked to wage rise limits

N. — The British Government yesterday cut income tax to accept a three per cent wage rise. The offer was made by Chancellor of the Exchequer, James Callaghan, when he presented the annual budget to the House of Commons.

The budget came at a time when the pound was under attack and sterling was around new levels on foreign exchange markets.

Callaghan stressed that the fight against inflation was the number one priority in the battle to lift Britain's economic difficulties.

Callaghan outlined a scale of tax reliefs designed to help and middle wage earners. But he said that if the unions were to accept the low wage rise then he might have to withdraw the tax concessions.

A three per cent ceiling represented a cut of roughly two-thirds limit accepted by trade unions in current wage bargaining year in August.

Callaghan's offer represented a new step in traditional tax policies. Never before had a modern government had a "tax cut" from a union leader.

Callaghan said: "I intend to ensure that the working population as a whole does not suffer from accepting lower pay limits instead of high ones."

The Chancellor gave some encouragement to industry and took further action to alleviate unemployment by doubling to £20 a month the compensation paid to firms to keep redundancies down.

Corporation tax remains unchanged at 52 per cent, but there will be tax concessions for small businesses. Value Added Tax on luxury goods — ranging from electrical appliances to cars and jewelry — will be halved to 12.5 per cent.

Strengthening the paramount importance of taming inflation, Callaghan noted that in the second half of 1975, the annual rate was running at 14 per cent compared with 38 per cent in the first half. But Britain was still well out of line with other countries, and could not afford to relax its efforts.

As news of the budget measures, including the tough bargain on wage restraint, reached foreign exchange markets, sterling picked up one cent from a record low a few hours earlier. Dealers said the lack of inflationary measures was encouraging. The pound rallied to close at \$1.617 after touching \$1.615 in a burst of pre-budget nerves.

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Callaghan said: "I intend to ensure that the working population as a whole does not suffer from accepting lower pay limits instead of high ones."

## Chinese warned of new struggle ahead

### Quiet after Peking riot

A Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Peking yesterday that the Chinese government was warning of a new struggle ahead.

The report came after a riot in Peking on Monday when an estimated 100 Chinese rioted in Tian An Men Square and destroyed the mausoleum of Chairman Mao.

The riot was the first since the death of Chairman Mao in September 1976.

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## Appeal by Tzur is rejected

The Supreme Court yesterday rejected the appeal by Michael Tzur, former general manager of the Israel Corporation, against his 15-year prison term for fraud, embezzlement and currency violations.

One of the three judges dissented, but even he noted that had an appeal been made by the State, he could have ruled that Tzur should serve a life term.

The 55-year-old Tzur, a financial expert, served as a senior official in various Government economic posts from 1951 until he became manager of the Israel Corporation in 1969. From 1968 to 1975 he was director-general of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. He also headed Zim and the Haifa Oil Refinery.

He was convicted by the Tel Aviv District Court in May, after pleading guilty on 14 charges and declaring: "I am my own prosecutor. I will accept whatever sentence is passed." His sentences for the 14 counts totalled 34 years, but most were to be served concurrently, and the maximum penalty for any one of them was 15 years.

Tzur's crimes were exposed when the financial empire of Tibor Rosen collapsed in 1974. Six of the charges concerned more than \$15m of IC and Zim funds, which Tzur had put at Rosen's disposal by means of fraud and currency violations. Less than \$10m of that money was later recovered.

Tzur was also convicted of taking more than \$2m in bribes from a German investment group, in order to help them invest in Israel by circumventing laws.

The judge said Tzur's crimes reflected a danger of "Lebanization" of the civil service, which is threatening the State. They added that Tzur's full confession, and his efforts to return substantial amounts of the money involved, were indeed considerations in his favour — but the District Court had weighed them as such when



The IDF is experimenting with a new method of storing tanks in airtight plastic "bombs" in which the humidity is maintained at an optimum level to prevent rust or other deterioration. The tanks are completely ready for battle, with all ammunition and other equipment already stowed away. If successful, the method will save much skilled manpower, by reducing the number of servicing procedures essential when the tank is stored in conventional systems. It also does away with the need for constructing costly tank hangars. (See story Page 2).

## Soviet official admits: Didn't supply all of Egyptian needs

MOSCOW. — A high-ranking Soviet official acknowledged for the first time yesterday that the Soviet Union did not fulfill all of Egypt's requests for weapons shipments.

Leonid Zamyatin, director of the official Tass news agency, in a televised interview, however, asserted that the Soviets had met the letter of their agreements with Cairo.

Zamyatin further criticized Sadat for ending a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviets 10 years before it officially expired. The Egyptians contended in breaking the agreement that Moscow had failed to meet Cairo's military needs following the 1973 Middle East War.

The Soviet Union completely fulfilled the agreements after 1973,

that he had been given precise information to this effect by an unimpeachable source — Dean Brown, the special U.S. envoy to Lebanon.

Brown, a former diplomat who now heads an Arab-oriented Middle East research institute in Washington, told Perlmutter a fortnight ago that America sought some public endorsement of 242 by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat as a breakthrough to negotiations. Brown added, that Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinits has been aware of

## Ministers try to stop civil servants' strike

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Cabinet ministers are expected to make an eleventh-hour attempt today to prevent a strike by civil servants that would disrupt communications and tax collection.

The strike, protesting a government decision to cancel specific allowances, is scheduled to begin tomorrow. The allowances of up to 15.5 per cent had been given to employees ostensibly for work beyond the normal call of duty, but the Barak Committee ruled that it was not justified.

The strike is to include the employees of the Ministry of Communications, and would paralyze television and radio broadcasts, mail deliveries and telephone repairs.

## Israeli experts to U.S. over transit funds

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Two senior Israeli experts are expected to leave for Washington today to discuss Israel's foreign aid requests from the U.S., particularly the running conflict with the Ford Administration on transitional funding this year.

President Ford, meantime, has asked for a meeting this morning with Congressional leaders to discuss the transitional quarter assistance and to reiterate his opposition to it. Following the President's request for the session, the House of Representatives, which had been scheduled to meet today on the transitional quarter, has postponed its deliberation of the matter until later this month.

Israel, which is eligible to receive 550 million dollars extra foreign aid this year if the transitional quarter funding is approved, has appealed to the Ford Administration to end its active opposition to the programme, and is presently negotiating with the State Department.

## F-15s to Israel by end of 1976

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel will begin receiving F-15 fighter planes from the U.S. by the end of this year, a senior Pentagon official revealed yesterday.

General William Fish, speaking with reporters after his testimony before the House International Relations Committee, said that Israel would receive two F-15s a month. He said the first F-15s to arrive in Israel would be test models taken out of existing U.S. inventories.

Fish appeared together with Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco before the Committee to explain the Administration's policy on the sale of C-130 transport planes to Egypt. They refused to go further than the Kissinger statement to the Senate on the same subject last Friday.

## Stand up to U.S.—Sharon

Aluf (Res) Ariel Sharon last night urged that Israel risk outright confrontation and stand up to American pressure lest we be eventually abandoned on day by Washington.

Sharon, who resigned last month from the post of special adviser to the Prime Minister, said the U.S. must realize it cannot push us around.

He said that this government unfortunately is incapable of standing up to American pressure. He said he decided to quit his post in order to alert the nation against the dangers inherent in the present regime and government.

## U.S., Israel see no Syrian intervention

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Syria has a very small number of technical experts attached to Palestine Liberation Army and Sa'aka units in Lebanon, but has not directly intervened in the fighting, diplomatic sources here said yesterday.

The U.S. and Israel are in basic agreement on their current evaluation of the situation on the ground in Lebanon, the sources said, and there is no evidence to confirm that the Syrians have actually moved their army units into Lebanon.

The sources added that both the U.S. and Israel continue to oppose any outside intervention in Lebanon, either by Syria or anyone else. This position has been made clear to all parties concerned.

## Fighting around new 'Parliament'

BEIRUT. — Fighting broke out around a palatial villa in Beirut yesterday a few hours after it was announced that Parliament will meet there on Saturday to seek a political settlement of Lebanon's civil war. Witnesses said Moslem and Christian militiamen used heavy machine guns, and explosions were reported in the vicinity of the Villa Essely.

The supposed neutrality of the site made it acceptable to both leftist Moslem and right-wing Christian party chiefs for a special meeting of Parliament. But the renewed fighting left the proposed session in doubt.

Left-wing leader Kamal Junblatt is demanding that Parliament meet to elect a successor to right-wing President Suleiman Franjhi during the current 10-day term.

Parliament Speaker Kamal Assad told reporters the 99 legislators had agreed to meet in this villa immediately, instead of two months before the September 23 expiration of Franjhi's term. (AP, Reuters)

## Syrian gunboats hit British ship

LONDON. — Motor torpedo boats flying Syrian flags attacked the British container ship Chestre Venture off the Lebanese coast yesterday, British officials said.

Reports here indicated the Chestre Venture, 1,592 tons, was hit seven times above the water line. There were no casualties among its crew.

The British ambassador in Damascus, David Roberts, has been asked to make the strongest representations to the Syrian authorities.

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The artists will be exhibiting in Paris at the Plaza Athénée Hotel from April 20 to April 30.  
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### The Frank Rind Sport Centre

Tel Aviv University

## DEDICATION

Mrs. Sylvia Rind, Allan Rind, Barbara and Roger Meister, and the family of the late Frank Rind announce that

### The Frank Rind Sport Centre,

Campus of Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv  
will be dedicated on Thursday, April 8, 1976, at 2.30 p.m.

All the family and friends are welcome at the ceremony and luncheon at 1.00 p.m. No personal invitations have been issued.

### Special Offer to all our Subscribers

All subscribers of The Jerusalem Post who will extend or renew their subscription during April will still benefit from the previous subscription rates which were in effect until March 31.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair with slight rise in temperatures.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Tomorrow's
Jerusalem	83	7-12	7-15
Golan	85	7-12	7-15
Nahariya	87	11-20	12-20
Safed	84	8-12	8-15
Haifa	87	10-18	11-18
Tiberias	86	12-18	12-21
Nazareth	88	10-18	11-18
Afula	88	12-19	12-20
Shomron	81	9-13	9-15
Tel Aviv	87	12-19	12-20
B-C Airport	88	10-20	11-22
Jericho	87	12-19	12-22
Caes	85	12-20	12-21
Beerseba	85	12-19	12-20
Eilat	81	14-24	15-26
Tiran	86	14-24	15-26

## Social and Personal

Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO in the U.S. was the luncheon guest yesterday of the Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin. Participating in the luncheon among others, were Histaadrot Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel; Histaadrot Treasurer Yisrael Kessar; MKs Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Ari Ankori and Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino; and Uzi Baram.

The Prime Minister yesterday met with Avraham Kidron, former Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, on his appointment as Ambassador to the Netherlands. Rabin also saw Trevor Chinn, chairman of the Joint Israel Appeal of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder, Editor-in-Chief of Encyclopedia Judaica, will speak on "Modern Jewish Views on Christianity" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, 1 p.m. today, at the YMCA.

Rabbi Shmuel Avidor Hachohen will speak (in Hebrew) on "Pessah in the Haifa Rotary Club, 1 p.m. today. Wives invited.

## ARRIVALS

Juan de Dios Carranza, former Defense Minister of Chile; Julio Prado Vallejos, former Foreign Minister of Ecuador; Rauli Osegueda, head of Guatemala's Institute for International Relations; and Dr. Francisco Porceda, editor of the Ecuador newspaper "El Tiempo" — as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

Maj. Gen. Bengt Liljestrand, chief of UNFIC from Egypt, for a short visit to UN Headquarters in Jerusalem.

Herman Rebban, secretary of the International Union of Metal Workers, as guest of the Israeli Metalworkers Union.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Sattin and Mr. & Mrs. Albert Morley, England; Mr. & Mrs. Francisco Brunschwig, Switzerland; Prof. Ivar Folgel, Denmark — for the eighth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University.

## DEPARTURES

Minister of Social Welfare, Sigvard Boklund, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, after visiting atomic research facilities here.

We announce with deep sorrow the death of

**'SAVTA' HETTY DAVIS**

and extend our condolences to her daughter, Seima

BEIT Kfar HANASSI

The Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation

mourns the untimely passing of

**LEN WOLKIND**

and offers sincere condolences to the family.

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

**REBECCA LEVINSON**

will take place in Haifa on Friday, April 9, 1976, at 12 noon at the Kfar Samir cemetery (near the last gate)

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To the Family, the Kibbutz Association of Kevutzot and Kibbutzim

We share your sorrow on the death of

**GERSHON FRIEDMAN**

Dov Gilon  
Ellyahu Levin  
Youth Division  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

We offer sympathy to  
Nettie Wolkind and Family  
on the sudden passing of

**LENARD**

our Hon. National Treasurer

The funeral will leave from 23 Rehov Jabotinsky, Netanya, at 1 p.m. today, Wednesday, April 8, 1976.

As a mark of respect, our National and Branch Offices will close today at 12 noon.

Honorary Officers and National Executive  
Hitchcock Olet Britannia  
British Settlers' Association

# Rabin: New phase for Israel's Arabs Labour sets up committee to clarify current Arab problems

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Labour Party is setting up a new committee to clarify current problems relevant to Israel's Arab community. The committee will include the two Arab and one Druse Knesset members affiliated with the Alignment, as well as a number of Cabinet ministers, key leaders of the Labour Party, and senior officials in government who handle various aspects of Arab affairs.

This was announced yesterday after a meeting between Premier Yitzhak Rabin and two of the three affiliated MKs: Deputy Communications Minister Sheikh Jaber Muadi, a Druse, and Seif e-Din Zuabi, a Moslem.

Labour Party Secretary-General Meir Zarmi, who attended the meeting along with Coalition whip Moshe Wertasman, said the meeting had been scheduled long before the March 30 disturbances in the Arab community. (Observers commented that if Zarmi's statement was correct, the scheduling of the meeting must have been an extraordinarily well-kept secret.)

The third Labour-affiliated MK, Beduin Sheikh Hamad Abu Rabin, did not attend the meeting. He sent a message to say that he had to play host to Labour Minister Moshe Baram, who toured Negev villages and Beduin encampments yesterday. However, according to one source, Abu Rabin knew nothing about the meeting until three or four days ago; and when he was informed, he made it plain that he preferred to stay in the background for the time being.

Rafanan Cohen, head of Labour's Arab Affairs Department, also attended the meeting, which lasted over one and a half hours.

Zuabi, former mayor of Nazareth,

urged Rabin to revoke the decision to expropriate Arab lands in Gilead. He said: "You are taking land away from the wrong people at the wrong time. In the past enough land has been taken away from Arabs, and it is time to stop now."

Zuabi, supported by Muadi, requested that all Arab workers who had been fired for not coming to work on March 30 should be reinstated. "Most of the Arabs did not back the strike as you said. Those who absented themselves from work may have been acting on nationalist motives or they may equally have been acting under duress; so it would be best to give them all the benefit of the doubt, in the spirit of liberalism which we all seek to promote in this country."

Jaber Muadi said that the Government's many shortcomings and failures over the years in the Arab sectors had made it possible for the New Communist Party to function without let or hindrance and sow its propaganda on fertile soil. "No wonder the New Communists were able to exploit the situation which was created," Muadi said.

The two MKs said the Labour Party and the Government had failed to consult them regularly and give them their rightful role. They admitted to reports that they had been thinking about quitting the Labour Knesset faction and forming an independent faction such as existed for many years. However, since March 30 they had dropped this idea and instead were resolved to cement even closer ties with the party and the Government, provided the machinery for this was created.

Interviewer over Israel Radio's "Today" news magazine, Zuabi said later that a great deal more must be done to promote the advancement of Arab youth and intelligent-

sia. He did not believe that incident by the New Communists and the PLO would make Israel's Arabs lose their bearings. "They are well aware of where they are living and how they are living, and they have no intention of comparing themselves to the Arabs of the areas," Zuabi said.

"Even if a Palestinian state were set up one day, I do not believe that any Israeli Arab would want to quit his country to go and live in that state. They have linked their destiny with the destiny of Israel."

Formally, the Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Shmuel Toledano, was not invited because the meeting was scheduled as a Labour Party affair. However, according to some observers, Toledano was not invited because his relations with Zuabi are seriously strained.

At the meeting, Zuabi and Muadi criticized various governmental shortcomings in the fields of education and industrialization particularly, which they attributed to Toledano's office.

When Zuabi complained that he had not received an answer from Toledano to a long letter which he sent the adviser several months ago, Rabin reportedly replied: "A new phase is now starting for the Arabs of Israel."

This remark, although it may have been deliberately ambiguous, could perhaps be interpreted in the light of rumours that Toledano was resigning his post this year. He is said to be slated for a diplomatic post in Latin America.

According to related rumours, Toledano's successor as the Prime Minister's adviser for Arab affairs has already been picked. He is said to be a general in the Israel Defence Forces.



Golda Meir signs the agreement giving dramatic rights to her book to the Theatre Guild of New York.

## Golda signs contract for Broadway play on her life

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "You don't have to be Jewish to be Golda."

Speaking was Philip Langner, producer of the forthcoming Broadway version of Golda Meir's life, the idea for the play first came over three years ago, when many of New York's 30 producers showing spirited interest. But Meir refused to consider it while still in office. The choice of stage versus film form was also discussed at length. "Golda thought a stage play more appropriate," said Langner, "and that is our choice too. The theatre is, after all, a temple of ideas, whereas movies are more for action. A film like 'Exodus' achieved what a play could not, but for a personal story the stage is the best place to begin." Films and TV rights can always follow, he added.

Rehearsals for "Golda" — the probably inevitable title — are scheduled to start in the fall, and the premiere will be this winter.

Guido President Langner, here for the signing event with his wife and co-director actress Marilyn Langner, emphasized that the choice for the leading role depends entirely on professional calibre. "We will choose the finest actress," he said, Jewish or not.

Also under way is the search for the playwright who will adapt Meir's book. The writer, "to be chosen from among the best dramatists in America and England," will use those portions from the heroine's long and eventful life, which "personify what has happened here," Langner cited the example of "Sunrise at Campobello,"

one of the 220 Broadway plays produced by the Theatre Guild in its 57 years of existence. The long-running hit concentrated on the drama of Franklin D. Roosevelt's fight with polio, rather than spanning his lifetime.

"If I were the playwright, I might focus on the 1948 period," Langner suggested.

Under the terms of her contract, Meir has the right to approve the leading actress, the playwright and the script. "Financial considerations were not foremost. What most concerned Golda was 'what would be best for Israel?'" said Max Kempelman, the lawyer who represented Meir in the negotiations.

The idea for the play first came over three years ago, when many of New York's 30 producers showing spirited interest. But Meir refused to consider it while still in office. The choice of stage versus film form was also discussed at length. "Golda thought a stage play more appropriate," said Langner, "and that is our choice too. The theatre is, after all, a temple of ideas, whereas movies are more for action. A film like 'Exodus' achieved what a play could not, but for a personal story the stage is the best place to begin." Films and TV rights can always follow, he added.

The authority has to make that the investing public get the most information about the company whose securities are traded. Taub took over, he has had a with the Israel Electric Co. which was forced to that it had huge commitments its own pension funds without the Government's approval. It took an obligation to the ILI, 100,000, which enables company to publish an annual report acceptable to the authorities.

The authority's latest clash with the Oz Investment Company failed to publish reports, its subsidiaries had shown because of managerial irregularities.

Taub, 49, was secretary-general of the Bank of Israel from 1972.

## Supreme Court Sexual mass is prostitution

The Supreme Court ruled today that the use of any person's body to bring a sexual release — assuming charges handed — is prostitution. This judgment, the court held, convictions of a Tel Aviv man and of a man who had to work in his massage parlour. But the court reduced the sentences of the two appellants, Avital, who had been convicted of a sexual mass, and the other, a prostitute (i.e. masseuse), to one. Lillian Lavan, who had to massage men clients at point of ejaculation, had her sentence reduced from a year to one year suspended. (She also been convicted of running a brothel — her own home.)

The justices said the law on prostitution as "use of the body, for pay, to satisfy desire." They said it was impossible if the sexual urge was a through intercourse or not.

The justices emphasized as purpose of the law was to protect women from being exploited.

## Taub will head securities agency

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

Yitzhak Taub has been re-elected chairman of the Securities Authority for the next three years. He took over the post in June 1974, when his predecessor, Mordechai Zagari, retired. He held it for the remainder of his term.

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## BEGIN TO U.S.

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Likud will demand a special session of the Knesset to discuss the U.S. relations, the general situation and developments in the Ben-Gurion Airport, and in party chairman Menachem Begin prior to his departure for the U.S. yesterday.

## Airport sanctions

The two-day sanctions by officials at Ben-Gurion Airport ended yesterday.

A spokesman for the airport management had earlier told the Jerusalem Post that the strike pact was "barely noticeable" that incoming passengers were being processed out of the terminal without bottlenecks.

## ISRAELI EXPERTS TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

believing that he should come as an important foreign government leader, and not "a grocer." Rabin did raise the issue with Kissinger, the sources said.

Kissinger, meeting with a group of Jewish Congressmen on Monday evening, insisted that the Administration is not opposing the visit because of any political pressure on Israel. The Secretary, according to sources present during the meeting, said that there were currently no negotiations going on with Israel for which the money could be used as "leverage."

(Bar-Lev — Page 3)



Michael Tzur (hand-cuffed) leaves the Supreme Court yesterday after his appeal against a 15-year jail sentence was denied. (Rafanin Yisraeli)

## TZUR

(Continued from Page 1)

compliments in the service of Israel's economy "had a discordant sound." The claim implied that Tzur's accomplishments should be weighed against his crimes — which might "leave the accused with a credit balance..." Such an approach would bring tragedy to the public service, the court said.

There is a direct link between this kind of approach, which says that a successful civil servant must not be answerable for crimes he commits, and the approach in the 1960s which talked of "not muzzling the ox as it threshes," and the Tel Ghiborim scandal in the 1960s, through the scandals of large-scale crimes by public officials recently.

Tzur caused the State untold damage in reputation, both internally and abroad, far beyond the financial losses involved, Judge Landau said. The 15-year sentence, therefore, is by no means exaggerated.

Justice Haim Cohn, who said he would have called for a heavier fine, disagreed. He emphasized that he viewed "white collar crime" by those highly placed as even more serious than crimes by the poor and the "plain folk." But Justice Cohn had a different view of the remorse and the effort by Tzur to retrieve the losses. The court's policy, he felt, should be to encourage the accused to make amends, even if they do so for selfish motives. Moreover, it was even more important to mitigate judgment in order to encourage defence lawyers to advise their clients to confess their crimes, "not only to save the time and trouble of trials, but to impose the rule of law and salvage whatever can be salvaged."

On the other hand, both from the point of view of justice and that of efficiency, there is no alternative, in such cases, to imposing a heavy financial penalty "whoever filled his pockets from the public coffers, let him sit and work to refill the coffers, even if it takes him the rest of his life," Justice Cohn said. (Rim)

## Canadian couple dead in desert

SHARAT. — The headless body of a man, and next to it the body of a woman, have been found by Beduin near Nufsha. The bodies, which were decomposed, were in sleeping bags. Documents found on them showed that the couple had been residents of Canada.

The couple had apparently been dead for at least two weeks. The dead man's head was found about 10 metres from his body.

The corpses have been taken to the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir. Police investigations continue. (Rim)

## Neighbourhood theatre in Jlem festival

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dozens of outdoor performances in Jerusalem's neighbourhoods will be given during the coming month in the context of the "Spring in Jerusalem" festival.

Following is a list of events during the coming week:

- Today at 4 p.m. and tomorrow at 3 p.m., youth performances in the Plaza Hotel garden, opposite Hechal Shlomo.
- Friday, 1:30-3 p.m., performance of "Servant of Two Masters" by the Khan troupe (children will enjoy the clowns) in the Sherman Garden on King George.
- Sunday at 4 p.m., youth performances, music and dance, opposite Hechal Shlomo.
- Monday, 1-4:30 p.m., "Servant of Two Masters" opposite Hechal Shlomo; and 5:30-6:30 p.m. outside the Eshet School in Katamon Vav.
- Tuesday, 3-4:30 p.m., "Servant of Two Masters" in Sherman Garden; and 5:30-6:30 p.m. at the Youth Centre in Talpott.

A-SHA'AR, a Jerusalem Arabic newspaper, yesterday renewed publication after having been shut down for 14 days for violating military censorship and publishing a banned security item.

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ISRAEL-AMERICA SOCIETY  
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and all branches



# Moscow 'keeping options open' regarding PLO recognition

By DAVID LANDAU  
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

THE Soviet Union has officially recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians. This, according to the noted Jerusalem Sovietologist, is an indication of Moscow's desire "to keep its options open" — to avoid espousing the PLO's cause irrevocably and exclusively.

Another indication, according to Dr. Golan, is the increasing warmth of relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan, relations which are Khrushchev's "assiduously fostered."

In a paper to the International Conference on the Palestinians and the Middle East Conflict at Haifa University, Dr. Golan said Moscow had been drawn reluctantly into support for the PLO, after initial reluctance when the organization was founded in the mid-1960s. Moscow, he said, is often circumspect in its support for non-state organizations, particularly because of its interest in defense and a stable world scene.

But the growing role of the PLO in the region after the 1967 war eventually attracted Soviet support. In 1970 Moscow announced its recognition of a "Palestinian people," and in recent years it has "lowered military and political support upon the PLO."

Nevertheless, Dr. Golan said, there have been "significant" signs that Moscow has never severed the PLO from its Jewish state. He pointed out that Moscow has never endorsed the PLO aim of liquidating Israel, and it encourages Yasser Arafat to drop that idea and accept the existence of the Jewish state.

(Moscow has been ambivalent about orders, with references to the 1947 UN partition plan, and in 1973 Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko formally and publicly supported the 1949 armistice lines as the necessary agreed and recognized borders.)

Similarly, Soviet support for an independent Palestinian state — which only crystallized after the 1973 war (before that Moscow urged the Palestinians to abandon the idea) — is specifically for a state on the West Bank and Gaza. The Soviets contend that the PLO in fact accepted this in its 12th national convention in June 1974, and they ignore or play down Palestinian assertions to the contrary.

The Soviets, moreover, have never backed the PLO in its demand for changes in UN Resolution 242, and they urge Arafat to attend Geneva on the basis of 242 despite the Palestinians' objections to its reference to them as a "refugee" problem.

The Soviets had also eschewed the Palestinian "struggle" against Israel on both pragmatic and ideological grounds. Dr. Golan noted they had sharply condemned the Ma'afat attack, even though its instigator was their "favorite" Palestinian leader, Nayef Khawatma, whom they regard as a moderate willing to accept a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Dr. Golan said the Soviets appeared to be reserving their position on the Lebanese crisis "until the smoke clears." But to the extent that a trend is detectable, they seem to be favoring Khawatma and hoping that he will emerge with enhanced power from the Lebanese turmoil.

In the morning session, a German academic, Prof. Rainer Bueren of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik research institute, argued that the PLO's need to win international support was leading it to moderate its positions. The majority in the organization, led by el-Fatah and el-Sekka, were "realists," Prof. Bueren asserted — though to prevent an outright split they cloaked their realism in "revolutionary verbiage" and refused to abandon publicly the declared aim of liquidating Israel.

The adoption of the "Ten Points" by the 12th Palestinian national convention had marked "considerable progress" in comparison to the PLO's previous positions. (In the "Ten Points" the PLO declared its readiness to set up a "fighting national authority" on any occupied land that was liberated. This was seen by some observers as an implied readiness to set up a state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and co-exist alongside Israel.)

Bueren concluded from this and other indications that the PLO's "recognition of Israel's existential right" was "no longer impossible." He was challenged by Prof. Moshe Maoz of the Hebrew University, who agreed that the "Ten Points" represented a change — but felt it was a change in tactics rather than in sincere strategy.

Maoz pointed out that the 12th convention had not abrogated any part of the "Palestine Covenant" of 1964 which continued to hold a "secured" position in PLO ideology and which calls for the replacement of Israel by a Palestinian state and for the deportation of large numbers of Israeli Jews.

Moreover, there had been no decision to set up a state in the West Bank and Gaza — only a "national authority," which would spearhead the Arabs in continuing the armed struggle against Israel.

Maoz quoted Palestinian scholars who recognized that a "pragmatic" school of thought had evolved among Palestinians, but who asserted that it did not represent the mainstream of Palestinian opinion.

Prof. Bueren was also taken to task by Dr. Dan Shifman of Tel Aviv University. He pointed out that the "Ten Points" were adopted in 1974 because the PLO feared that at that time possible Israel-Jordan negotiations and a West Bank compromise which would effectively destroy the Palestinian national movement.



Maestro Arthur Rubinstein, 89, is welcomed on arrival in Israel yesterday by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. The pianist's wife Aniela is with him. Rubinstein will give two recitals here, one of them as part of the "Spring in Jerusalem" cultural festival. (Shmuel Ya'ari)

## Hard times seen without \$550m. Bar-Lev: Trade deficit cut as exports improve

By DAVID KRIVINE  
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

IF THE \$550m. of interim aid (for the July-October quarter) is not approved by the U.S. authorities, harsh cuts will have to be made in the civilian sector of the economy, according to Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev. "I don't see any possibility of cutting defense imports," he told a questioner at the Jerusalem Press Club yesterday.

His briefing was devoted to Israel's trade position. The minister recalled that the trade deficit had been cut by close to 40 per cent in January. Exports during the first two months of the year showed a 17 per cent increase, from \$36m. in 1975 to \$68m. Export figures released for March show a continuation of the upturn.

Sales abroad increased in that month by 80.4 per cent, he said — from \$17m. last year to \$28m. Agricultural exports rose by 43 per cent (from \$39m. to \$55.7m.), and industrial exports by 25 per cent. If diamonds are excluded, industrial shipments increased by 17 per cent, from \$91m. to \$107m.

Asked about the bureaucracy that allegedly dogs the new investor, Bar-Lev pointed out that four new industrial centres have been created, in Mahanayim and Tzfat, in Galilee; Ma'alot Akko, near Jerusalem; and Ramat Hovav, in the Negev. Ready-made premises are available there for the taking, complete with water, electricity, approach roads, drainage, telephones and all the other amenities that normally require complex negotiations.

The procedure for granting tax holidays and development loans cannot be shortened, said the minister, since the authorities have to be satisfied that applicants comply with the proper criteria. "But let me tell you," he added, "I have seen private deals — most recently the sale of Telma, and of the National Bank — that involved bureaucratic delays 10 times greater than those caused by the Government."

Speaking about the shortage of manpower for industry, Bar-Lev said he was thinking of reviving a suggestion he had made previously. The Government and public services should be forbidden, he believes, to engage new employees below a certain age. This ban would press young people to take jobs in the production sector.

Asked by The Jerusalem Post how much severance pay this recently closed Timna copper mines will cost the taxpayer, he thought the figure would be close to \$110,000, including payments by the National Insurance Institute.

"This is approximately the loss that would have been suffered if Timna had continued operating for another 12 months," he said.

In the afternoon Bar-Lev met with mayors of the Arab townships of Shtaram, Tamra and Bek Jam, concerning industrial development and a further extension of the electricity network. The minister's adviser on the Arab sector, Sami Kassar, was requested to examine the possibility of creating industrial sites in these locations.

## Standards down, T.A. Univ. rector warns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University's rector told his Board of Governors yesterday that minimal academic standards at the institution were in danger. If no additional funds were found to cover the university's deficit in the coming year, he threatened, neither he nor the deans of faculties would consider themselves responsible for maintaining standards.

The rector, Prof. Shimon Simonson, blamed the Government for announcing its 25 per cent cuts in university support too late and too suddenly for university planners to make adequate responses for the 1976-77 academic year.

Prof. Simonson blamed the Government for the shape of the current cash crisis faced by the universities. It had pushed the growth of higher education much too quickly and without adequate planning in the past, he said.

At a ceremony on Monday night, marking the opening of the board session, honorary degrees were awarded to Soviet physicist and humanist Andrei Sakharov (to observation), outgoing chairman of the university's Board of Governors Victor Carter, French Second World War hero Henri Glasberg, poet Uri Zvi Greenberg, and American philanthropist Sylvia Phillips Gilman. Sakharov's degree was collected for him by Prof. Alexander Voronel, a new immigrant from the USSR.

The address of 78-year-old Greenberg was cut short by interruptions from the audience when he attacked the Government for its treatment of the Arab strike of March 30. He maintained that Arab protests were not only over land expropriation in Galilee, but were aimed at land in Tel Aviv, Degania and Mishmar Ha'emek as well. One member of the audience called him a "dirty chauvinist."

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## Yehoshua Peretz loses his appeal

Jerusalem Post Staff

REBESHBERA. — The District Court here yesterday rejected the appeal of Ashdod Port workers' leader Yehoshua Peretz against the sentence he received for closing down the port last July. The court upheld the two-month jail term and IL5,000 fine handed down in October after Peretz shut down the port for a day when piqued at a Border Police guard's demand that he identify himself at the port gate.

Peretz told The Jerusalem Post after losing the appeal that he served as a "scapegoat" for the many offences committed by others, who were not prosecuted. "There were four prosecutors in the courtroom — the prosecutor himself and the three judges," Peretz said.

He complained that the three-member bench had come down on him even harder than the prosecution had demanded and made no reference to any of the positive things he had done.

Peretz's lawyer, Yisrael Gil, said his client will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday afternoon all was quiet in Ashdod after the appeal was turned down. It is believed that the calm is due to two factors — first, that Peretz has lost some of his former popularity, and second, that his supporters felt any untoward acts would only hurt his image.

## Jewish Agency funds will go to projects — not to parties

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish Agency funds for educational, social welfare, health and absorption projects of political parties will henceforth be sent directly to the projects and come under the supervision of the Agency Comptroller.

The decision to put clear-cut checks on Agency funding of party projects was announced yesterday by Max Fisher, chairman of the Agency Board of Governors, and David Almog, chairman of the Executive, at a press conference in Jerusalem.

Until now, the Agency has granted money to the various political parties (which together will total IL15m.) through their "constructive funds" for financing a number of party-sponsored projects. Some money has also been given to the international levels of the parties for their organizational expenses. The rationale behind the giving was that independent soliciting by the parties abroad would compete with the United Jewish Appeal and other fund-raising organizations, as well as among supporters of Israel abroad.

The Agency grants, which have existed for 40 years, have aroused criticism from the Shinnai movement and the Citizens Rights Movement and other groups (Shinnai recently sent a letter to Agency Director-General Moshe Rivlin stating they would sue the Agency if the practice continued; Rivlin says he has not yet received the letter.)

Last week, a committee comprised of Agency Executive members representing three parties which receive grants (Ezra Shapiro of the Confederation of General Zionists, Rabbi Mordechai Krimchik of Mizrachi-NR, and Yosef Kharman of Herut-Hatsahar) and three "non-Zionist" funds-raisers agreed that the money be handed directly to the party projects rather than channelled through the parties themselves. The decision still needs the approval of the Zionist Executive, which meets next week.

The Agency Comptroller will oversee the handing of the grants, which can be stopped if he finds that they are being misused.

Almog said that the decision was not ideal, but that neither of the other possibilities — stopping all grants to the parties or continuing with the status quo — was acceptable.

The Board of Governors decided yesterday that the Agency's annual Comptroller's Report will be made public in future.

That decision was given an impetus last December, when the Agency was forced to release the 1973-74

report after details had been leaked to a radio reporter.

Instead of being only for the eyes of Agency Executive members, the report will be made public 60 days after it is handed to the Executive chairman. During the interim, the chairman will send the criticism to each department and wait for a reply. A follow-up unit will check to see whether recommendations are being implemented by the departments.

"The entire report will be publicized whether or not the departments reply to the criticism," noted Almog.

Reporting on sessions of the board meeting which ended yesterday, Almog asserted that "big changes must be made in all phases of our work in allya and absorption."

Elaborating on the failures of the absorption and immigration process, the Executive chairman said that there must be a "centralized body of implementation and responsibility to eliminate duplication." In addition, he said, Agency allya emissaries must no longer be the only people encouraging allya; the local Jewish communities must take a large share in the effort.

Asked about the current temper of relations between Israel and the U.S. Administration, Fisher (a long-time Republican fund-raiser and friend of President Ford) maintained that the "Israeli press has created tension between the two that doesn't exist." He added that Ford hasn't given up on the Jewish vote in November's election, despite pro-Israeli utterances by all the major Democratic candidates. "I'm in charge of it, as co-chairman of the President's finance committee and an adviser on ethnic voting," he said.

Asked by The Jerusalem Post debate policies with his fellow board member Frank Lautenberg, general chairman of the UJA and a supporter of Democrat Henry Jackson, Fisher (with a silver "President Ford '76" button in his lapel) said the Board of Governors' meetings have been too hectic for politicking.

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## New rules cut bank profits

By GIDION ESHET  
Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

IN A measure to curb bank profits the Treasury has issued regulations that will limit the banks' spread on Government loans and bonds and on state-guaranteed loans.

According to these regulations the spread (commission on bank transactions) in sales of index-linked bonds has been reduced from 0.66 per cent to 0.49 per cent for 17-year 6 per cent bonds and from 0.51 to 0.43 for the 20-year 8.5 p.c. bond group. Similar reductions in the spread have also been ordered for other bonds. The spread on the common 10-year 4 p.c. bond has been reduced to 0.52, and to 0.55 for the 14-year 4 p.c. bond.

These new rules are retroactive as of December 15, 1975. Similar measures have been taken in relation to Government loans.

The bank which makes the loan receives its money from the Treasury. For this service the bank is paid a commission, or spread, by the Government. On Government-guaranteed loans the interest the bank receives has been reduced by 0.5 to 0.5 p.c. (linked).

On Government loans the interest has been reduced by 1 per cent to 0.75 p.c., when the bank's share in the loan does not exceed 40 per cent, and to 1.125 per cent if the bank has a larger share. These rates have been imposed retroactively from April 1, 1975.

Accountant-General Haim Stoesel has also ordered that redemption of index-linked bonds take place on the date of issue. In the past a bond issued on the 12th of a certain month could be redeemed until the last day of the month. The holder could thus gain a profit on this last month because the index is published on the 15th of every month. According to the new regulation this will no longer be possible.

Stoesel told The Jerusalem Post that the gains from limiting the spread on index-linked bonds will save the Treasury about IL50m.-IL60m. in 1976.

Interviewed by The Post last week, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said that the above measures were intended to reduce the profitability of the commercial banks. The reason for this, said Rabinowitz, was to minimize the large growth of the banking system which tends to absorb workers needed in export industries. The full interview will be published in this week's magazine.

## U.S. males don't have to register for draft

The U.S. Selective Service System has announced that registration of American males turning 18 will no longer be required under the Military Selective Service Act for the foreseeable future, barring a national emergency. This decision is consonant with the assessment of the military manpower needs for the U.S. under present defence planning criteria and the move to an all-volunteer army, the embassy said.

## Hercules sale 'not a tragedy,' Hazan says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel should not be so hysterical about American statements, Mapam leader Ya'acov Hazan told a press conference here Monday.

Israel should oppose the sale of six Hercules transport planes to Egypt but not turn the issue into "a tragedy which may cause a crisis in our relations with the U.S.," he cautioned.

The Mapam leader proposed creating a confederation of Zionist-Socialist factions and parties. Freedom of organization and expression would be maintained in it but members would have to show solidarity once the elected central bodies decided on a line of action. This is preferable to where scheming and jockeying for power replace political and ideological debates, he said.

Hazan told reporters he would detail his proposal after the Labour-Mapam dialogue on the future of the Alignment. These discussions are expected to begin April 22. Debates there are designed to help delegates to the Mapam convention decide whether to stay in the Alignment.

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Monday	09.30	11.00	15.40
Tuesday	09.30		14.35
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T.A.: 12.4 • 2050A, Pevner



## BANK LEUMI

### LE-ISRAEL B.M.

#### Notice to the Holders of Ordinary Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at its Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Thursday, April 29, 1976 at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions:

- THAT of the Unclassified Shares, 2,685,028 be classified and henceforth known as Ordinary Shares, and 61,102,827 be classified and henceforth known as "A" Ordinary Shares.
- THAT a sum of IL15,677,397 out of the Share Premium Account and a sum of IL43,110,468 out of the Share Surplus be appropriated to a Reserve for the Proposed Distribution of Capitalization Shares.
- THAT the total of IL63,737,865 thereafter standing to the credit of the said Reserve for the Proposed Distribution of Capitalization Shares be and the same hereby is capitalised and freed for distribution amongst the holders of Ordinary Stock and "A" Ordinary Stock whose names appear on the Register of Members at the close of business on May 5, 1976; AND THAT the Directors be and hereby are authorized and directed to appropriate the said sum of IL63,737,865 to such Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stockholders respectively in the proportion of IL1. for every IL5. of the Ordinary Stock or "A" Ordinary Stock held by them and to apply the said sum of IL63,737,865 on their behalf in the paying up in full of the 2,685,028 Ordinary Shares of IL1 each and the full of the 61,102,827 "A" Ordinary Shares of IL5 each classified under Resolution (A) above and not yet issued, for allotment and distribution as fully paid up, to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, and so that each member shall, for his Ordinary Stock, receive Ordinary Shares and for his "A" Ordinary Stock, "A" Ordinary Shares, fractions being aggregated and sold and the proceeds thereof remitted to the persons entitled thereto; AND THAT the shares to be allotted as stated shall entitle their holders to participate in all dividends declared in respect of 1976 and all subsequent (but not previous) financial periods.

By order of the Board  
Z. BIENBAUM, Adv.  
Secretary

#### Notice to the Holders of Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the date and place stated in the above Notice, separate class meetings of the holders of Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stock in the capital of the Bank will be held for the purpose of approving the Resolutions set out above, in accordance with Article 6 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

The separate General Meeting of holders of "A" Ordinary Stock will be held at 10.00 a.m. and the separate General Meeting of the holders of Ordinary Stock at 10.10 a.m.

By order of the Board  
Z. BIENBAUM, Adv.  
Secretary

Tel Aviv, April 7, 1976

A member entitled to attend and vote at any of the above Meetings may appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote in his place. A proxy so appointed need not be a member of the Company.

## BANK LEUMI

### LE-ISRAEL B.M.

#### Notice to the Holders of Ordinary Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at its Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Thursday, April 29, 1976 at 9.45 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions:

- That the Articles of Association be amended as follows: —
  - By the deletion from Article 4 of the words "or lent on of fifty perita shall be paid to the Company for every certificate issued under this Article."
  - By the deletion from Article 43 of the words "Share warrants shall not be taken into account as constituting or contributing to the qualification of a Director."
  - By the deletion of Article 61 and the substitution thereof of the following article: "The Directors may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."
- That the existing paragraph of Article 122 of the Articles of Association be lettered as paragraph (A) and that the following be inserted in Article 122 and lettered (B): —
  - On each occasion that the Company makes any issue by way of capitalization of profits or reserves on a date when any Rights of conversion into or subscription for shares in the capital of the Company (below called "the Rights") are outstanding the Directors may (to the extent that all or any of such Rights are not otherwise adjusted in accordance with their terms) transfer to a special reserve (to be entitled as the Directors think fit and below called "the Special Reserve") a sum equal to the nominal amount of the share capital which the holders of all or any of such Rights would have received on the capitalization, had they exercised their Rights before the record date for the capitalization issue including fractional entitlements arising from any previous capitalization.
  - Upon the allotment by the Company of shares pursuant to the exercise by a holder of his Rights, where the Directors have made a transfer to the Special Reserve on account of such Rights in accordance with Sub-Paragraph (1) of this Special Resolution the Company shall also allot credited as fully paid by means of capitalising part of the Special Reserve the nominal amount of "A" Ordinary Shares which equals the amount relating to his Rights which shall have been transferred to the Special Reserve so that all fractional entitlements shall be dealt with as the Directors think fit.
  - If after any transfer has been made to the Special Reserve the Rights shall be terminated or the period for exercising the relevant Rights to which any holder was entitled shall have expired and the Rights shall remain unexercised, then any amounts transferred to such Special Reserve in respect of such unexercised Rights shall be set free from the Special Reserve and thereafter shall be capable of being dealt with by the Company in any way in which the Company could have dealt with the same had the same not been transferred to the Special Reserve.
  - These Articles of Association are hereby altered to the extent necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Resolution."

By order of the Board  
Z. BIENBAUM, Adv.  
Secretary

Tel Aviv, April 7, 1976

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote in his place. A proxy so appointed need not be a member of the Company.

## BANK LEUMI

### LE-ISRAEL B.M.

#### Notice to the Holders of Ordinary Stock

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1976, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of:

- Receiving and considering the Accounts and Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the year ending December 31, 1975;
- Declaring a final dividend for the year 1975;
- Electing Directors and approving the payment of their fees;
- Electing Auditors and fixing their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at such Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Attention is drawn to the fact that under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company, only holders of Ordinary Stock are entitled to attend and vote at General Meetings.

By order of the Board  
Z. BIENBAUM, Adv.  
Secretary

Tel Aviv, April 7, 1976

## Police recapture 22 Basque jail-breakers

MADRID. — Spanish police yesterday recaptured 22 out of 29 guerrillas who broke out of jail at Segovia and killed another in a gun fight near the French border, the Civil Guard commander said.

General Angel Campaño added that two men, who helped in the breakout and gave the fugitives guns, were also caught.

So was a woman who drove the getaway truck from Segovia, near Madrid, 320 km to the Basque province of Navarre, near France.

Most of the prisoners, who escaped Monday through prison sewers, are Basque nationalists.

General Campaño told reporters a commando of the Basque guerrilla group ETA tried to cross from France to help the fugitives, but was repulsed by a patrol of the para-military Civil Guard. Police captured two pistols, a sub-machinegun and 250,000 Pesetas (IL28,500) from the fugitives, who apparently lost their way near the wooded frontier in thick fog.

One of the 22 recaptured was wounded.

The Government said it will announce the names of the escaped later. They also included Maoists, anarchists, Communists and a Socialist, according to the reports.

The reports said one of the fugitives was Basque guerrilla Jose Antonio Garmendia, who was sentenced to death by a military court last September for slaying a policeman.

The late Generalissimo Francisco Franco spared his life because Garmendia was shot in the head during his capture and lost part of his mental faculties. But five other Basques and Maoists sentenced alongside Garmendia were executed.

(Reuters, UPI)

## Hydro-electric project to resume in South Angola

PRETORIA. — South African Foreign Minister Dr. Edgar Mollath said yesterday construction work was expected to be resumed today on a hydro-electric project in Southern Angola following diplomatic contacts between the two countries.

Dr. Mollath said in a statement issued here that contacts had first been made with the MPLA government of Angola last Friday at the sites of the South-African-financed project near the South West Africa (Namibia) border. The contacts had been followed up at the weekend, he said.

Defence Minister Pieter Botha said in a statement earlier yesterday that an MPLA and Cuban force had taken up positions around the project. Neither minister gave any further details of the diplomatic contacts.

The project, which is being built under an agreement between South Africa and Portugal, will supply power and irrigation to South West Africa as well as to parts of Angola.

A resumption of work will involve the return to Angola of approximately 800 workers who have crossed into South West Africa since the South African military withdrawal.

Work at the dam, about 16 km inside Angola, is expected to be completed in July.

The MPLA government has said it would allow the scheme to go ahead unimpeded to help South West Africans, whom they want to see "liberated" from South African rule.

(Reuters)

## British budget

(Continued from Page 1)  
creases at present are limited to £6 per week. That agreement, expires on August 1, and Healey is to start next week negotiating a new accord for the next 12-month period.

He said the measures outlined yesterday would be tightened or eased later according to the agreement reached with the unions on a new income policy.

The Chancellor announced tax increases on petrol, liquor, wine, beer and cigarettes.

On the whole, Healey's measures appeared to be designed to spur industrial production.

"I intend to guarantee that the working population as a whole does not suffer from accepting low pay

limits instead of high ones," Healey said.

He emphasized that the proposed tax relief measures were conditional on acceptance of the three per cent limit on pay raises.

Some of the tax relief would come by raising the income levels at which higher taxes start. The standard income tax rate in Britain is 45 per cent. Under Healey's budget, the 40 per cent tax level would start at incomes of £5,000 a year instead of £4,500 as at present. Similar changes were suggested in higher tax brackets.

Healey also promised higher personal exemptions and other deductions on income tax. The allowance for children, for example, would rise £80 to £300.

(Reuters, AP)

## Howard Hughes dies in Texas at 70

HOUSTON, Texas. — Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire, died here yesterday from a stroke en route to the Methodist Hospital from his most recent hideout in Acapulco, Mexico. He was 70.

He was rushed here by his aides aboard a chartered Learjet, and taken to the hospital by an unmarked ambulance, but was dead on arrival there. Customs officials said he was in a coma when his plane landed here.

The two pilots of the jet, chartered from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, described Hughes as looking "wasted" and "emaciated" when he was put aboard their plane. They said they had been hired by a South Florida physician, whom they did not identify, and that they did not know until the end of their five-hour wait in Acapulco — whom their passenger was to be.

Customs officials identified Hughes from a birth certificate. Hospital officials did nothing more to confirm the identification. There was a possibility that a medical examiner would attempt to further establish the identity.

Both Hughes' private life and financial affairs were the subjects of many myths and rumours. It was always difficult to establish exactly where the tycoon's actual home was at any one time. He rented entire top floors as suites in hotels throughout the Western Hemisphere and registered under a variety of names.

His retinue of bodyguards always turned away the curious.

Howard Robert Hughes has been reported dead so many times during his years of seclusion, that a judge once gave him two weeks to prove he was still alive.

One of the world's richest men, Hughes drew a veil of secrecy over his life in 1948, after being injured in 1946 in a plane crash. The eccentric tycoon, who reportedly had a pathological fear of germs, was surrounded by fantastic stories.

One, compounded by yesterday's news of his death was that his body had been frozen in suspended animation until scientists could bring him back to life.

For years Hughes played cat-and-mouse with the press and the public. He also defied demands by the U.S. Government to appear in court.

Hughes, a slender, good-looking man with a neat moustache in his latest photos, was reputed to be one of the world's wealthiest men. He and Jean Paul Getty, the oil man, were often ranked equally wealthy.

He was sole owner of the Hughes Tool Co., inherited keystone of his enterprises, which earned immense riches with a patented drill bit used all over the world.

The tool firm was parent to other enterprises, including Hughes' Nevada operations; land in California and the Bahamas; Telegon, which in turn holds Cable TV interests; and an aircraft division building helicopters. His Nevada empire included five hotels and seven casinos.

Other interests included Hughes Air West, purchased for \$90m. in 1970, and the Hughes Medical Institute, which controls Hughes Aircraft, deeply involved in electronics and the space programmes.

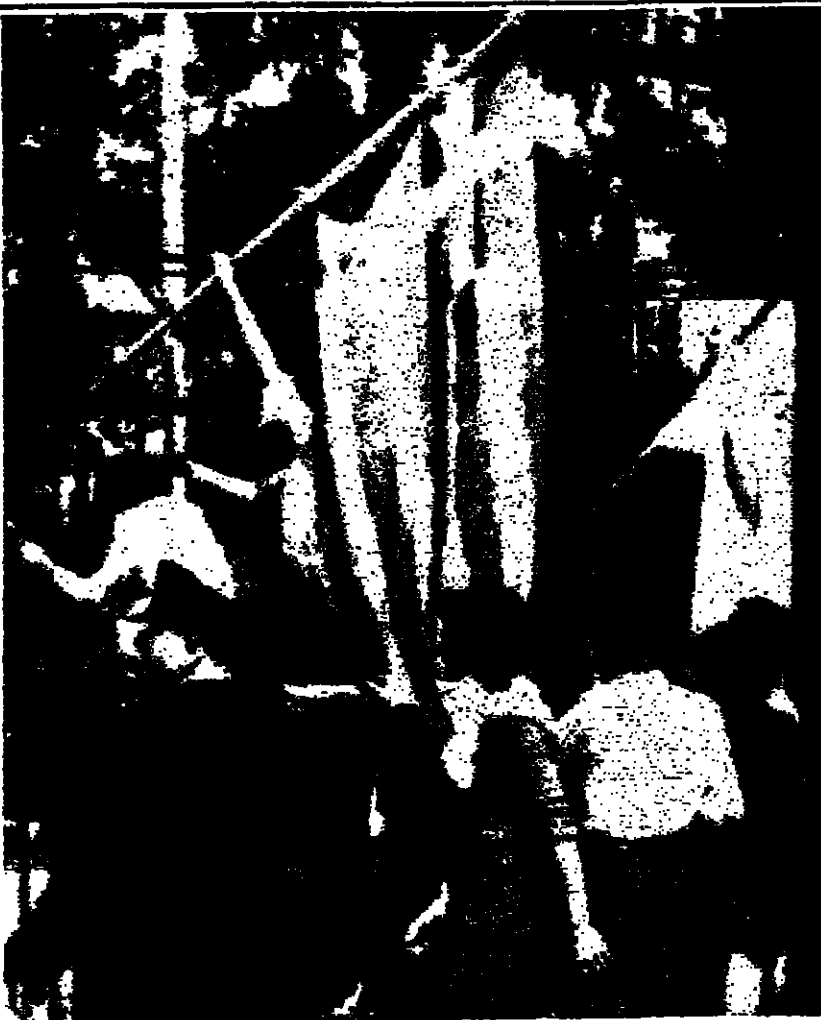
Hughes, a highly publicized figure in the 1930s and 1940s, when he set records as a pilot and acquired the most glamorous of Hollywood actresses, had not been seen in public since his marriage to actress Jean Peters, in 1957.

Born in 1905 in Houston, Texas, Hughes plunged into the world of business at the age of 19, when his father, Howard Robert Hughes, died and left him a three-fifths interest in Hughes Tool Co. The firm then was worth an estimated \$650,000, and young Hughes later acquired the other two-fifths from members of the family. By the time he was 60, financial experts estimated his holdings at \$1,500,000m.

Hughes rose to national prominence as a pilot, setting a speed record for land planes in 1935, and circling the globe in 3 days, 19 hours in 1938.

His love for planes led him to design bigger and better ones, and from this sprang the Hughes Aircraft Co. of Culver City, California, and Phoenix, Arizona — makers of helicopters, missiles, surveyor spacecraft and plane and rocket electronics.

Hughes survived four plane crashes. His most serious injury was



Greek Cypriots plant Greek and Cypriot flags on the iron gates of the U.S. Embassy during demonstration yesterday. (UPI telephoto)

## 2,000 Greek Cypriots attack U.S. Embassy

NICOSIA. — A crowd of about 2,000 young Greek Cypriots attacked the U.S. Embassy with rocks and burning sticks here yesterday to protest American military aid to Turkey.

The protesters braved tear gas barrages by Cyprus police and the embassy's U.S. marine guards, surrounding the heavily fortified building, shouting insults and throwing stones and burning sticks at the embassy.

One demonstrator managed to climb the high steel picket fence topped with barbed wire to enter the embassy grounds. He lowered the American flag and raised in its place the flag of Cyprus.

The crowd, mostly students, gathered as part of an officially sponsored protest demonstration and marched from a downtown square to the embassy. They carried banners and signs such as "Henry Kissinger Murderer" and "American-Turkish Agreement, Gangster Collusion."

One policeman was injured when he was hit on the leg by a rock. One demonstrator collapsed after inhaling tear gas and was carried off.

A television scanning camera used for security around the embassy was broken by rocks and the lowered U.S. flag was torn apart and burned.

On Monday night, President Ford said he would continue to pursue "a policy of positive action" toward Greece, but made no mention of the arms sales to Turkey or negotiations between those two nations to settle their feud over Cyprus.

The President's remarks drew warm applause from an audience of about 1,200 Greek-Americans. But as he was speaking, two men across the room hoisted a banner that said "Ford is a Turkey" and a brief skirmish broke out when other men nearby forced the sign to the ground. Several punches were thrown before order was restored.

Ford was appearing at the 22nd annual Congressional dinner of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a fraternal order founded in 1922.

Greek newspapers yesterday reacted unfavourably to the speech, calling it a total disappointment on the current issue of Greek-Turkish tension.

(AP, UPI)

Howard Hughes  
As he was 40 years ago

business at the age of 19, when his father, Howard Robert Hughes, died and left him a three-fifths interest in Hughes Tool Co. The firm then was worth an estimated \$650,000, and young Hughes later acquired the other two-fifths from members of the family. By the time he was 60, financial experts estimated his holdings at \$1,500,000m.

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Hughes survived four plane crashes. His most serious injury was

in 1946, when an XF11 experimental photographic plane crashed in Los Angeles. He had a parachute but stayed with the plane in an attempt to land on a golf course. He crashed, instead, into three homes and suffered critical chest injuries.

He flew a duplicate of the plane successfully a year later.

Hughes had taken over TWA in 1974, at a time when he was still deeply involved in financing and making motion pictures.

His interest in films started in the early 1930s and culminated, technically, in the classic "Hell's Angels." He dated many of the reigning Hollywood beauties, including Jean Harlow, whom he helped to stardom, and Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner, Ava Gardner, Yvonne de Carlo and Ida Lupino.

After some years the social pace cooled, but he maintained a technical interest in pictures, operating at RKO Studios, which he bought in 1954 with a personal draft for \$23,489,478. Some of his films were successful, but his insistence on perfection shot several to record budgets. The peak picture from this period was "The Outlaw," which made Jane Russell famous.

His 1957 marriage to Jean Peters was his second. His first was to socialite Ella Rice of Houston, from whom he was divorced at the age of 23 after four years of marriage.

Hughes' autocratic, secretive way of doing business — he is reported to have made multi-million dollar deals from a telephone box in the middle of the night — brought him and his corporations under legal fire.

In recent weeks, shareholders in some of his businesses unsuccessfully brought a court action to demand

## Primaries held in Wisconsin, New York

NEW YORK. — Wisconsin, a has made or broken presidential contenders, and New York, as important because of its big convention delegates, held identical primary elections yesterday.

At stake in New York were Democratic nominating votes, 117 Republican delegates to 648 already picked. Wisconsin's voters decide the allocation of Democratic and 45 Republican delegates. The polls were scheduled to remain open in both states, 9 p.m. (4 a.m. today Israel time).

In New York, election officials said voter turnout was "by large very light" and forecast 25 per cent of the state's all voters would cast ballots in mild, sunny weather.

Wisconsin election officials voter turnout was heavy in 10 hours under sunny skies and temperatures heading towards centigrade.

Morris Udall made a hand-drawn appearance at an Aam Motors Corp. plant in Milwaukee yesterday morning in last-in campaigning. Both he and Gen Jimmy Carter predicted victory in the Wisconsin primary as it stumped there yesterday.

Washington Sen. Henry J. Fordcast long ago that he would win in New York.

## Soviets blame U.S. candidates

UNITED NATIONS. — The Soviet Union charged Monday that escalation of heated anti-Soviet tactics in the presidential race responsible for the wave of Soviet harassment and violence in New York.

In a note filed with the mission to the UN on the eve of the New York State primary, Russians said that the election campaign was "providing a soil for this type of crime and deed by the fascist mafia Zionists."

The note was the strongest issued by the Soviets in response to the series of shootings, bomb and protests at the Soviet UN Mission in Manhattan and residential complex in Riverdale Bronx.

Yesterday a firebomb was thrown in front of the door of the American Soviet Friendship Committee in Manhattan.

The swipe at politics appeared targeted at Senator Henry J. who was expected to sweep yesterday's New York Democratic primary largely on the basis of support from Jewish groups plus his fervent championing of viet Jews.

(AP, UPI)

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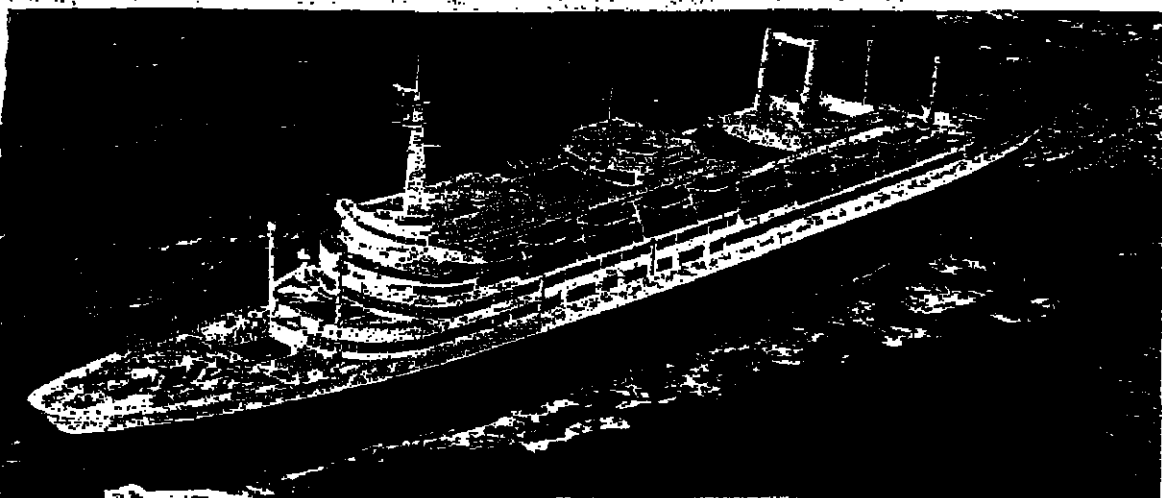






VESS & FINANCE

# Dutch shipbuilding in trouble



FAST GLOEY — the Dutch luxury liner, a.s. Rotterdam.

By DAVID HAWORTH

**HAGUE** — The Dutch shipbuilding industry is in difficulties directly threatening the livelihood of 25,000 workers at a time when unemployment figures here are at a record post-war level.

Despite this, the government feels it has no alternative but to admit the full facts and effects of the over-capacity of the industry and which has been created. Even the cooperation of unions and what most optimistic estimates suggest

there will not be any more major orders for tankers before 1980.

Pessimists suggest that such orders will not be placed again until 1983 or 1985. Even if the economic recession in the European Community starts to lift, the oil companies will respond initially by recommissioning tankers which have been laid up since 1974.

The Dutch Government estimates that by the end of last year some 67 per cent of all orders were for tankers to be delivered within the next two years. "Seen against this background," says Economic Minister Rijkman Groenewegen, "the position of the Dutch shipbuilding industry is extra gloomy."

He adds that support measures for the shipbuilding industry by other countries make it impossible for the "national balance" of the industry to be restored. In particular, he cites measures taken by Japan, Greece and Spain. Because of closely calculated price policies these three countries have been able to get "order after order" at the cost of West European yards, especially those in Britain, Germany and, of course, Holland.

But Lubbens also criticises the British and Italians for the support measures their Governments give to their own shipyards. "These measures," he says, "put the Dutch shipbuilding industry in a position of disadvantage."

Nevertheless, the Dutch are determined to salvage something from the impending collapse. As a first move a 30 per cent reduction in the number of man hours to be worked on new ships has been ordered. There is a possibility this will later be increased to 50 per cent, the Government has warned.

Second, the government is to establish a tripartite commission on which its own representatives will sit along with employers and trade unionists. The minister says the commission's immediate task will be to try to solve the crisis, but it might become a permanent institution.

Any new orders will be distributed evenly among the Dutch yards in the hope that all can continue working, even if on a vastly reduced scale.

The Minister of Social Affairs will also be brought in to arrange a re-training scheme for shipyard workers who permanently lose their jobs.

However, there are two bright spots in an otherwise depressing situation. The Rijn-Schelde-Voermeer (RSV) group has just received an order from the Indonesian Navy for three corvettes for delivery in four years' time. And the Netherlands Defence Ministry has placed an order for four standard frigates on which construction will begin in 1978 after the first eight frigates of the series have been completed. (Ons)

# Expansion at Clal coming to a halt

By MOSHE ATER  
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

**CLAL INDUSTRIES** accounts published last week show for the first time the company's position after its merger with Central Trade and Investment Company. It is now the country's second-largest industrial conglomerate.

At the end of 1975 its consolidated balance sheet just topped IL1 billion. The parent company's paid-up share capital and reserves amounted to IL154 million, and shares of outsiders plus convertible debentures to IL73m.

The group's fixed assets — partly revalued, and depreciated — approximated IL300m, investments in shares, loans, and government securities, and long-term deposits IL180m, they were partly financed by long-term loans and liabilities to the time of IL285m.

CI's affiliates include such major concerns as Neher (cement), Kitan, Mevra, Finart (textile and fashion), Elctra, Sunfrost, Urdan, Teva, Electric Corporation of Israel, Israel Chemical Fibres, Sotex.

The group's labour force numbers about 9,300, including 3,500 in development towns, and is expected to increase this year. Its 1975 turnover amounted to IL1.7 billion, including \$29m. in exports (mainly textiles and metal building accessories).

The accounts are also significant in that they show substantial expansion and growth of profits beyond the price creep. In contrast to the wide-spread stagnation of our industry last year, CI sales increased by 15 per cent in 1975, implying a 15 per cent growth at real terms, with sales of cement and sundry products achieving the best performance. The share of exports in the sales total, however, remained about the same as in the previous year. Except for textiles, the growth of exports was virtually nil.

The group's net (after tax) profit advanced 25 per cent to IL52m. The average profit margin, however, declined from over 5 per cent of the sales turnover to below 4 per cent. The gross profit of CI "sales and services" advanced by 33 per cent and, after deduction of marketing expenses and overheads, by almost 30 per cent. But over half of

that gross profit (in 1974: about one third) was absorbed by the excess of financing costs over income from interest and linking increments (though part of that excess was offset by sundry incomes).

The picture was different for the parent company, because most of the overheads and financing costs were borne by the operating affiliates. As a result the parent company's net profit soared 80 per cent on an adjusted basis (to IL47m.).

Against this background, the group's expansive policy can be well understood. In 1974 its investments in affiliated industrial enterprises amounted to IL50m. and in 1975 to IL425m. (about half of that in Kitan, and the rest mainly in Chemical Fibres, Urdan, Elctra, Neher (Haifa and Hertzog plants), Hoeve, Finart, and Sunfrost. However, this drive is now visibly coming to a halt.

While CI expects its sales to continue growing and reckons with raising its exports by 50 per cent this year, its investment target for 1976 is merely IL95m. (mainly completion of the Urdan casting plant at Mahanayim and a number of expansions in textile and electronic factories), which spells a drop by almost one half in real terms compared with last year. The main reasons for this retrenchment are declining demand in the home market, inadequate profit margins, and — last but not least — financial considerations.

Internal cash flow provided only about one tenth of the investment total in the past two years. Dividend disbursements and additions to operating capital — owing to rapidly rising prices — absorbed one fifth of the aggregate inflow of resources in 1975, and may require a larger share this year.

The bulk of investments was thus financed by raising long-term equity and debenture capital, but in current circumstances this source has virtually dried up. Even access to development loans and government grants is no more certain.

Accordingly, the group can hardly be expected to keep on expanding much longer. If this unfortunate spell continues while CI's long-term liabilities go on maturing it may even have to contract some of its present commitments.

# Money 'free' only in eleven countries

**NEW YORK** — THERE ARE ONLY 11 countries in the world that give full monetary freedom to their residents, according to monetary expert Franz Pick.

They are Bahrain, Canada, West Germany, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Netherlands, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

These currencies, says Pick, "are the few well-earned monetary units in the world that are practically free of black markets — but not free of constant shrinkage of their purchasing power."

Pick publishes a currency yearbook giving all the principal details of the world's national monetary systems.

Another 10 countries, says Pick, have currencies in which there are no real black markets, although "some monetary transfers abroad still need licences." They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland,

Guatemala, Liberia, Mexico, Qatar, Singapore, and Venezuela.

All other countries have "legislation for monetary protection," including the U.S. These currencies "are subject to some form of exchange control and destruction of buying power, expropriating all those who use the currency in question as a trading or as a savings unit."

"This impressive list of 109 principal currencies embraces nearly four billion people," says Pick, and has given rise to huge black markets in the restricted currencies.

At the bottom of the heap are the Polish zloty, which sells at a 3,786 per cent discount, and the Cuban peso, which sells at a 937 per cent discount.

The discount, says Pick, is "a vis-a-vis official gold values based on the unofficial and/or illegal prices paid for the U.S. dollar in the trading centres of these countries." (AP)

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.		
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DEKEL	701.40	670.10
BROSH	168.73	168.72
OREN	168.83	164.69
ESHTEL	165.47	161.42
DOLEV	118.37	118.14

THE JERUSALEM POST  
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FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES		
FOR 7.4.76		
Official Exchange Rates (transfers and cheques)		
Purchase	Sale	
U.S. Dollar	7.5200	7.5252
Sterling	13.8732	14.0438
Rands	8.6104	8.7307
Swiss Fr.	2.95539	2.96472
French Fr.	1.60239	1.61864
Dutch Fl.	2.78694	2.81300
DM	2.95307	2.98235

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES		
	per £	
Dollar	1.8580/45	
DM	2.5330/45	
Swiss Fr.	2.5320/50	
Lira	855/358	
Belgian Fr.	38.90/92	
Dutch Fl.	2.6940/55	
Yen	298.80/10	
French Fr.	4.680/10	

FORWARD RATES		
	1 Mos.	3 Mos.
\$/£	1.9455/440	1.9300/336
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Sw./£	2.6300/270	2.6065/195

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Wednesday, April 7, 1976 9 a.m.-12 noon and 4-6 p.m.

Thursday, April 8, 1976 9 a.m.-12 noon

Other dates by appointment only.

Candidates must bring second trimester report card, recommendation for continuing studies, 2 photographs, and parents' identity card. Registration fee — IL50 — (9th grade Leo Baek students exempt).

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- Ordinary letter 45 agorot
- Letter in nonstandard envelope 55 agorot

Ordinary letters which cannot be delivered will be returned to the sender marked "Return to sender. Return postage guaranteed."

From last April, the Ministry of Communications has allowed a period of grace during which stocks of the old envelopes could be run down. At that time, envelope makers converted to the new standard, and a recent check showed that nonstandard envelopes have disappeared from the shops.

Those interested in the details of the new standard for envelopes should write to the Postal Services Manager, Jerusalem 91 999.

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**GENERAL LICENCE FOR RECEIVING FOREIGN CURRENCY FROM TOURISTS**

The licence granted for receiving foreign currency from tourists expired on April 1, 1976. The main provisions of the new licence are:

- An Israeli resident is permitted to sell products and provide services against payment in foreign currency, on condition that he does not accumulate foreign currency exceeding \$100, and that such moneys are transferred to a bank within 7 days.
- An assessed person who keeps books in accordance with the income tax regulations (Keeping of Account Books) (No. 2) 1973, is entitled to receive foreign currency as payment from tourists, and may accumulate more than \$100, but may not hold the currency for more than 7 days. He must make a special list in his account books of foreign currency transactions, each transaction being given a separate line, the amount and the type of foreign currency being specified. Each entry must be treated as a separate transaction. Such a person is required to transfer the foreign currency he receives to a bank, not less often than once every seven days.
- An Israeli resident is permitted to accept from a tourist a gift or contribution in foreign currency that does not exceed \$250, on condition that it is transferred to a bank on the next business day. A gift or contribution of a sum exceeding \$250 is to be accepted only through a bank.
- Value calculations with the tourist are to be based only on the official rate of exchange. Change is to be given only in Israeli currency.
- Those claiming that this licence applies to them must be able to prove that they adhere to its conditions.

This announcement is a summary only, and all interested persons should refer to the legislation as promulgated, the latter alone being the legally binding text.

\*Kovetz Takanot, March 25, 1976, p. 1218.

**ALL STREET**

**Moderately higher**

**NEW YORK** — Stocks were moderately higher yesterday, and about 1% higher with earlier levels. The Dow average stood at 1008.93, up 10.15 an hour before the close. Advances outnumbered declines by a nine-to-five margin.

General Electric, which predicted improved 1976 pre-tax earnings, gained 1% to 19 1/2. Tyco Corp. added 3/4% to 37 1/2. Directors voted a two-for-one stock split and a 25 per cent increase in the cash dividend. Borg-Warner climbed 1 1/4% to 107. Revlon rose to 77. Hewlett-Packard 1 1/4% to 115 1/4, and Du Pont 1 1/4% to 149 1/4.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE** Tuesday, April 6, 1976

selected list of stocks is based on the quotations at 3 p.m. New time one hour before the market closes.

Chemical	41 1/4	Union Carbide	70 1/4
Minum Co.	47 1/4	United Technology	61 1/4
American Brands	41 1/4	U.S. Steel	82 1/4
American Can	35 1/4	Westinghouse Elec.	16
American Tel. and Tel.	56 1/4	Woolworth	26 1/4
Amstar	24 1/4	Avon Prod.	27 1/4
Allegheny Steel	41 1/4	Boeing	27 1/4
Allegheny	20 1/4	Boston Cascade	38 1/4
Allegheny	14 1/4	Chrysler	26 1/4
Allegheny	11 1/4	Control Data	62 1/4
Allegheny	9 1/4	Dome Mines	38 1/4
Allegheny	5 1/4	Fairchild Camera	40 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	General Dynamics	53 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	IBM	272 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	Int. Tel. Tel.	28 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	LTV Corp.	12 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	McDonalds	65 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	Natl. Semiconductor	50 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	NCR Corp.	28 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	Polaroid	36 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	RCA Corp.	28
Allegheny	2 1/4	Sperry Rand	50
Allegheny	2 1/4	Syntex	30 1/4
Allegheny	2 1/4	Xerox	55 1/4

Prices courtesy of **BANK LEUMI LEVI-SHARL R.M.**

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Unit Price	Redemption Price
AMID	257.77
AVISH	222.96
BLACH	203.7
AMIR	203.95
PIA	221.5
GDAL	185.4
PAZ	118.44
SHISH	118.95

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**HAVE A LOOK**

From April 1, 1976 Absorption Loan is redeemable. Typical redemption yields obtained by investors are given below:

Issue Year	Basic Index Figure	Points	Base Year	Net Redemption On IL100 - N.V.
1961	126.3	1959	IL462.37*	
1962	132.6	1959	IL440.54*	
1964	138.5	1959	IL603.23	
1966	118.7	1964	IL493.50	
1967	118.9	1964	IL478.18	

\* Interest subject to 25% tax, deducted at source

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## The limit of compromise

A LARGE SECTION of the civil service — notably the Treasury's tax departments, the Communications Ministry and the National Insurance Institute — are digging their heels in. They will not surrender the "special functions allowance" despite its condemnation by the Barkai committee; and they have announced a warning strike for tomorrow to prove their point. It is a tribute to Finance Minister "Abinowitz's" hard-line policies that this labour dispute is not — for a change — over a new wage demand. The Ministry employees see themselves as fighting to protect their rights; to defend (as they phrase it) gains legitimately achieved in past struggles; to assure that they do not receive less take-home pay this year than last.

Yet they must realise that their employers face an impasse. If the allowance is cancelled, 18,000 people will stage a walk-out. If it is not, 42,000 will strike for the same privilege.

Should the Government yield, and grant the allowance to all civil servants without exception, the familiar chain reaction will set in. The school-teachers have already made it known that they are in line. Giving in to all demands in the services will effectively cancel out the wage rise given to production workers.

But worse, it will pump more inflation into the economy, from which nobody, neither the present recipients of the special allowance nor the claimants of that benefit, inside or outside the public domain, will profit.

What should be done to untangle this dilemma? There is the possibility, contained in the minority recommendation of the Barkai report, that the allowance be cancelled, but that all civil servants get a compensating wage increase of 1.7 per cent this year and 1.7 per cent next. Together the total of 3.4 per cent represents the "floor" of the special allowance as it exists today (the "ceiling" is 15.5 per cent).

Granting this concession makes little economic sense. It involves giving away resources that the country does not possess. It will contribute to slowing down Israel's economic recovery. But it would have no catastrophic results — and it conveys a formal recognition, at least, of the fact that something was officially given to certain civil servants, and is now being officially taken away.

Some such face-saving formula is, however, the limit of any conceivable compromise. If the workers' committees reject it, the responsibility for the ensuing confrontation will be entirely theirs.

## LIBYA'S GUNMAN

LIBYA'S Muammar Gaddafi has now made it official that he is working for the overthrow of Anwar Sadat's regime in Egypt and Habb Bourghiba in Tunisia. That is, of course, just another way of saying — as both Cairo and Tunis have said — that Gaddafi is plotting to assassinate Sadat and Bourghiba, his own partners, at different times, in plans for the unification of Libya with its neighbours to the east and west.

The news is hardly surprising in view of Gaddafi's well-earned reputation as an international gunman and disturber of the peace. Having disposed of nearly all his rival colleagues for control of Libya, Gaddafi is out to reshape the world by terror and violence to his private vision, which combines rabid pan-Arabism, fanatic Muslim orthodoxy, and revolutionary Chinese-style populism.

The Libyan colonel has made a regular practice of meddling in the affairs of other nations. He has publicly boasted of having sent arms to the IRA for their fight against the British, and he has openly supported the Muslim rebels in the Philippines. But most of his perverse attention has been focused on his Arab brethren — especially those among them who do not fully subscribe to his faith — and on Israel.

Gaddafi has been the chief backer and financier of the most murderous of the PLO groups. His was the master mind behind the killing of the Israeli sportsmen in Munich. More recently, it was he who sent out the Carlos gang to attack OPEC's conference in Vienna, and welcomed them back after the fact. The Egyptian President has pronounced him mad, but because he reigns over a large strategic area, which in turn rides on a sea of oil, Gaddafi is now also the favourite of some great powers.

After being ridiculed by the Soviets for years as the overlord of a benighted medieval theocracy, he finds himself courted by Brezhnev; Libya is, after all, a fine substitute for Egypt as a Soviet naval base. France, which sold him Mirage fighters on the pretence — exploded in the Yom Kippur War — that they were non-transferable, is offering to supply his largely illiterate land with a nuclear reactor, which, needless to say, cannot be used to produce a bomb.

Capping Gaddafi's rewards, however, is Libya's elevation to membership in the Security Council. There, Libyan diplomats now sit in solemn judgment on the alleged misdeeds of other countries. It was from his high perch at the Council table that a Libyan envoy stated but ten days ago that "Israel must be destroyed, and will be destroyed one day."

This too is a comment on the state of the United Nations.

Ambassador Mordechai Gazit is chafing over the lack of real improvement in France's relations with Israel. The fact is, however, that in foreign policy as a whole President Giscard has shown himself incapable or unwilling to make vital choices. JACK MAURICE reports from Paris.

## No thaw in sight

THE FROZEN STATE of diplomatic relations between France and Israel is characteristic of the hesitations which beset French policy in every area of the globe almost two years after President Giscard d'Estaing's arrival at the Elysee Palace.

Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit is impatient with the lack of any concrete improvement in Franco-Israeli relations since he took up his post here last December.

The two most publicised visits to France by Foreign Minister Yigal Alon have certainly changed the tone of the exchanges between Paris and Jerusalem. But with French policy firmly set in a pro-Arab and pro-Palestinian mould, there has been no modification of France's fundamental choices in the Middle East.

For Israel the only consolation is that, in spite of France's courtship, the Arabs do not seem to be getting anything concrete out of their unwritten alliance either. The recent visits by Giscard to Tunisia and of Premier Jacques Chirac to Libya have not yielded any short-term returns for French industry, except for an order for a nuclear power station by the Libyans.

The visit to Paris by the Egyptian War Minister, General Abdel Gamasy, has not produced any orders for French military equipment. Although the Egyptians would like to buy 120 Dassault-Dornier Alphajet ground support aircraft, the Germans are reluctant to approve the deal.

ISRAEL HAS GOOD reason to be alarmed by France's agreement to sell Iraq a 70-megawatt Osiris reactor which functions with 98 per cent enriched uranium, only 2 per cent below the level needed to produce an atomic bomb. The Israelis have agreed that the operation of the reactor shall be controlled by the Inter-

national Atomic Energy Commission in Vienna. A key problem still to be solved is: Who will operate the reactor? It is by no means certain that the French Atomic Energy Commission can spare the staff. The Israelis, of course, do not have technicians of their own with the necessary experience for this task.

The impression that France is over-reaching itself in its dealings with the Arabs in the Middle East is also conveyed by its relations with its former possessions in North Africa. Algeria, which France ruled for 130 years until the colony won independence in 1962, is embittered by Giscard's decision to side with Morocco in the dispute over the phosphate-rich former Spanish Sahara. In expounding the causes of Morocco's King Hassan II and Spain's Juan Carlos, the French President has allied himself with two monarchies whose days may be numbered.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne retaliated with a staggering diplomatic snub. He received Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand in February with all the ceremonial pomp usually reserved for a visiting head of state.

Giscard has shown poor statesmanship in Africa, first by backing the FNLA in Angola, a justifiable error since in the early months after the Portuguese withdrawal, the MPLA did not seem set for a speedy victory.

BUT HIS REAL BLUNDER was his hasty recognition of the MPLA after the collapse of its mercenary forces in battle against the Cubans. In racing to make France the first European country to applaud the Communist-backed regime's victory, Giscard damaged his dignity without demonstrating his diplomatic realism.

Giscard's relations with the Soviet Union have been marked by a curious taste for improvisation. He has progressively moved from complacency, indicated by his rejection of any European defence organisation that would offend Moscow, to demanding an ideological truce between East and West, a request that was doomed to meet with a Soviet rebuff.

The lack of liaison between the Foreign Ministry and Giscard's team of whiz-kid advisers is notorious. Giscard's mercurial handling of diplomacy is baffling the professionals at the Quai d'Orsay and producing a steady stream of criticism from former Gaullist Foreign Ministers.

French diplomacy does not appear to be geared to cope with the change in the world balance of power since General De Gaulle stepped down from office in 1969. American nuclear superiority has been replaced by equality between West and East, while Soviet supremacy in conventional weapons has been further extended. Stability in Europe is threatened by the increasing power of the Italian Communist party, which now seems free to pick its own time for joining a coalition government.

France is not prepared to make the vital diplomatic choices which this new situation requires. De Gaulle was able to found his policy of smiting at the Americans on the dominant power position of the U.S. Giscard does not enjoy the same comfortable situation. During his first year in office he tried to be friends with everybody and dangled the world by the elegance of his style.

But now the time is approaching for vital choices. And Giscard has not yet demonstrated that he has the will and the stature to make them.

ON MARCH 23, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights went into effect, after having been ratified by 36 countries. While there is good reason to view with scepticism any human rights document emanating from the United Nations, the new treaty, if correctly used, may help engender respect for human rights, and Israel would do well to re-examine its policy in this field.

The Covenant, and the Optional Protocol to it concerning complaints from individuals, were adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 16, 1966, after many years of preparation. On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly had proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations."

But although the Declaration has undoubtedly influenced legal and political philosophy, and even legislation in various countries, it does not have the force of law and is thus no more than a moral guide. For this reason, the UN decided at an early stage to incorporate the principles of the Declaration into legally binding treaties, which would impose on member States the duty of making those principles part of their national legislation.

Work in this direction began in 1948. Two covenants, one on civil and political rights and one on economic, social and cultural rights, were finally adopted in 1966. Meanwhile, several conventions on subjects as crucial as genocide, statelessness, refugees, slavery, women's rights, and racial discrimination became UN law.

Because of the change in the composition of the UN membership, however, and for strictly political reasons, some subjects under consideration, such as religious intolerance and discrimination, were neglected and did not reach the final stages. For the same reasons, the UN bodies dealing with human rights adopted a selective and discriminatory policy.

The Covenant that has just gone into effect forbids racial, religious, political, and other forms of discrimination; recognises the right of every human being to life, liberty, security and privacy; protects all persons against torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and prohibits slavery.

It guarantees the right to liberty,

## Covenant on civil rights

Like a number of Western democracies, Israel has not signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that recently went into effect. Yet she would do well to re-examine her policy in this area, writes NATAN LERNER.

security and a fair trial, as well as freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, the right of peaceful assembly and freedom of association. It proclaims for everyone the freedom to leave any country, including his own, and prohibits the advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred. The rights of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language are recognized.

A HUMAN RIGHTS Committee, composed of persons of "high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights," will consider reports submitted by the State Parties, and may address general comments to these States. Optional provisions permit the Human Rights Committee to consider communications from State Parties alleging that other State Parties are not fulfilling their obligations under the covenant.

Under the optional protocol, which came into force after 10 States accepted it, the Human Rights Committee is also entitled to consider communications from private individuals who claim to be the victims of a violation by a State Party of any of the rights set forth in the covenant. These measures of implementation are far from being satisfactory, of course, but more could hardly be expected in the present stage of development of international law.

Up to now, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has been ratified by Communist countries, by several Latin American, African, Asian and Arab States, and by a few Western European countries. Only 12 countries have so far ratified the optional protocol. Prominent among the countries that have not ratified the covenant are some important Western democracies, And Israel.

Actually, in many of the countries that have not ratified the Covenant human rights are fully respected and their ratification of the covenant may therefore not seem important. But, in today's highly politicized world, democratic States should not abandon the initiative to regimes that pretend to show concern for the protection of human rights, while making a mockery of them in their own countries. Two good examples are the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted in 1965 and ratified by more than 80 states.

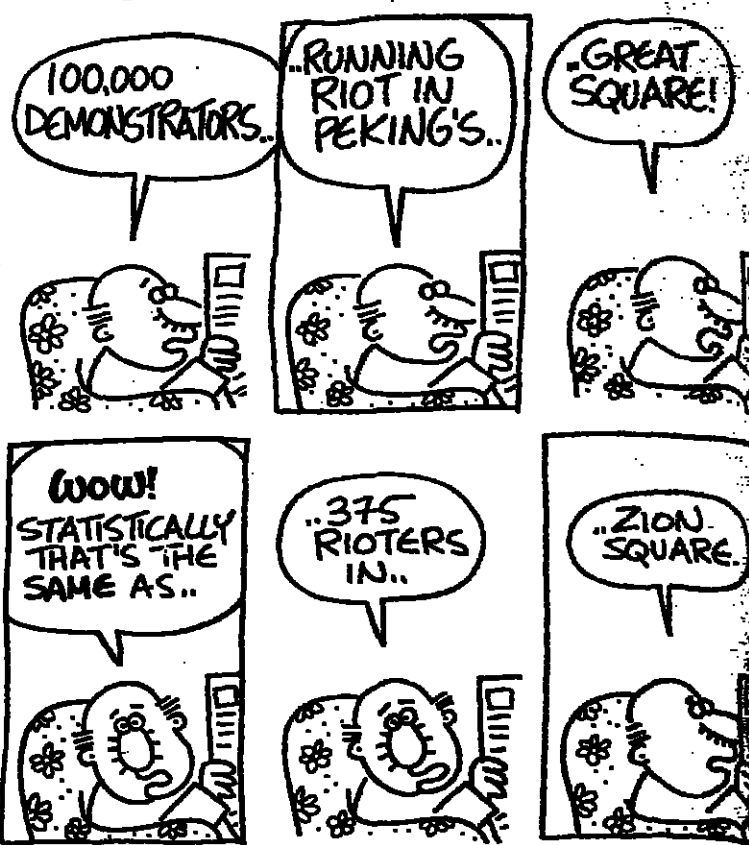
It is true that both of these could create problems for many democratic states, since hostile majorities at the U.N. might exploit them on specious grounds for political purposes. But ratifying States can formulate reservations needed to safeguard their internal institutions, so long as such reservations are not incompatible with the objects of the treaties.

FOR ISRAEL, as noted, the latest development in human rights should lead to a re-examination of our policies in this area. Israel is interested in playing a role in the struggle for human rights, in which the Jewish people were always a major protagonist. We should be careful, at the same time, not to provide additional instruments to our enemies.

Both treaties — the Covenant that has just taken effect and the Convention on Racial Discrimination — can be useful tools in the attempts to improve the international situation in the field of human rights, provided, of course, that the risks involved in their abuse are prevented. In any case the pertinent authorities should not neglect the matter.

(Dr. Lerner, an international lawyer by profession, is executive director of the Israel branch of the World Jewish Congress.)

## Dry Bones



### READERS' LETTERS

#### UNFORTUNATE TERMINOLOGY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — No one but the Israeli Government itself is to blame for the switch by the U.S. at the UN Security Council to its supposedly abandoned Rogers Plan, which envisions a return by Israel to the 1967 lines. The Labour government cannot be forgiven for its unfortunate labelling of the West Bank as occupied or administered territories. Such terminology is completely out of character with Zionist ideology.

whom? The Jordanians? As cheate and ill-defined West Bank? An as yet unorganised territory organization like the P.L.O.? United Nations? To whom was, the intention was clear, Israel declared no title to them would use them only as a bargaining point for peace.

The bankruptcy of this position further seen in that pressures lock these territories without a are difficult to resist, especially little country like Israel, surrounded by a hostile world.

As I see it, there is only one way to retrieve the situation; we reverse our stand about territories; we must assert these territories are ours, they are part of our heritage, which we were driven out of. But the question is whether Labour government can do it. SAUL SIGELBOIM  
Haifa

#### THE LANIADO HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Your article on Brachman's Netanya (Maz) was most interesting. But the production of that attractive, amusing article aggravated writer and hundreds of Netanya Friends of the Laniado Hospital.

Your correspondent writes: Chasidim of Kiryat Sanz are all and there is nothing for the duty to do." Readers may believe that the Laniado Hospital is only for the Chasidim of Kiryat Sanz. Nothing is further from the truth. The Laniado Hospital, located Kiryat Sanz, is for all the Chasidim of Netanya, including the Kiryat Sanz.

Rebbi MAURICE N. SHARON  
Netanya.

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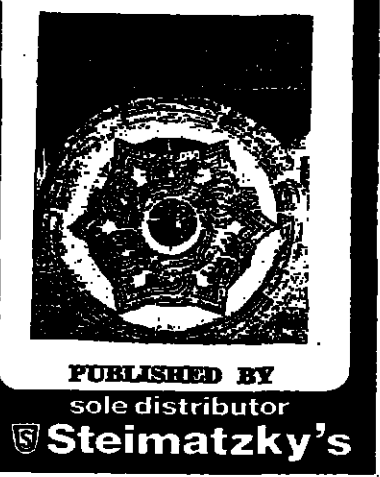
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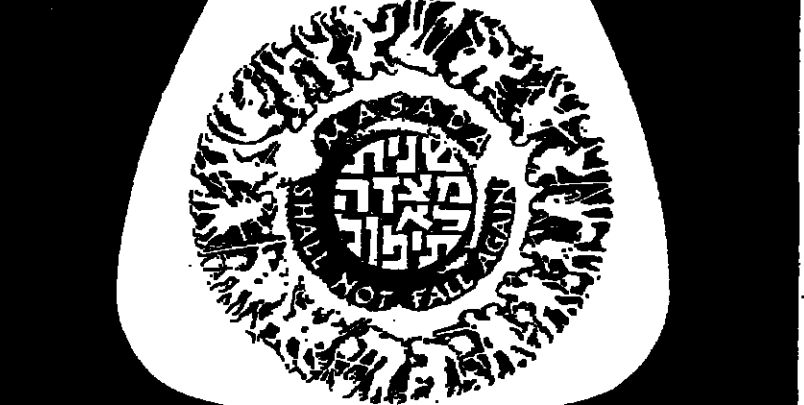
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